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The Briefest of Biographies for the Greatest of Humankind





With the Name of Allah, the All-Merciful, the Most Merciful

May Allāh send salutations and peace upon our master and patron Muhammad, his family, and companions.

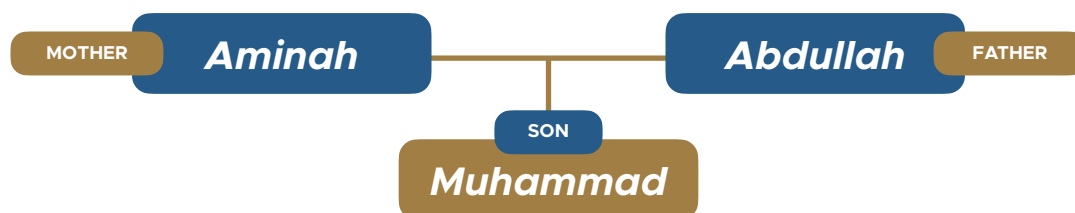
Written by ash-Shaykh Abu 'l-Husayn Ahmad, the son of Fāris, the son of Zakariyyā':

This is a recount of what deserves to be memorized by the Muslim and should to be known by any religious individual regarding the lineage of the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, his birth, upbringing, sending, along with a mention of his state of affairs during his battles, and information pertaining to the names of his children, uncles, and wives, because the rank of the one who knows this is higher than the rank of the one who does not, as does knowing it produce a sweetness in the heart.

The gatherings of goodness are not spent discussing anything besides the Book of Allāh, the Mighty and Majestic, better than the accounts of the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, and we have included this in this summarized work of ours.

We ask Allāh alone to guide us towards success, and we ask him to send salutations upon the grace of the messengers, master of the worlds, seal of the prophets, leader of the righteous Abu 'l-Qāsim Muhammad, the son of 'Abdullāh, the son of 'Abd 'l-Muṭṭalib, the son of Hāshim, the son of 'Abd Manāf, the son of Quṣay, the son of Kilāb, the son Murrah, the son of Ka'b, the son of Lu'ayy, the son of Ghālib, the son Fihir, the son of Mālik, the son of an-Nadr, the son of Kinānah, the son of Khuzaymah, the son of Mudrikah, the son of Ilyās, the son of Mudar, the son of Nizār, the son Ma'add, the son of 'Adnān. The consensus of the nation (Ummah) is till here.

The Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, was born in the year of the elephant, on a Monday, eight [days] into Rabī' 'l-Awwal.



His mother was Āminah, the daughter of Wahb, the son of 'Abd Manāf, the son of Zuhrah. Āminah married 'Abdullāh, the son of 'Abd 'l-Muttalib, and became pregnant with the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him.

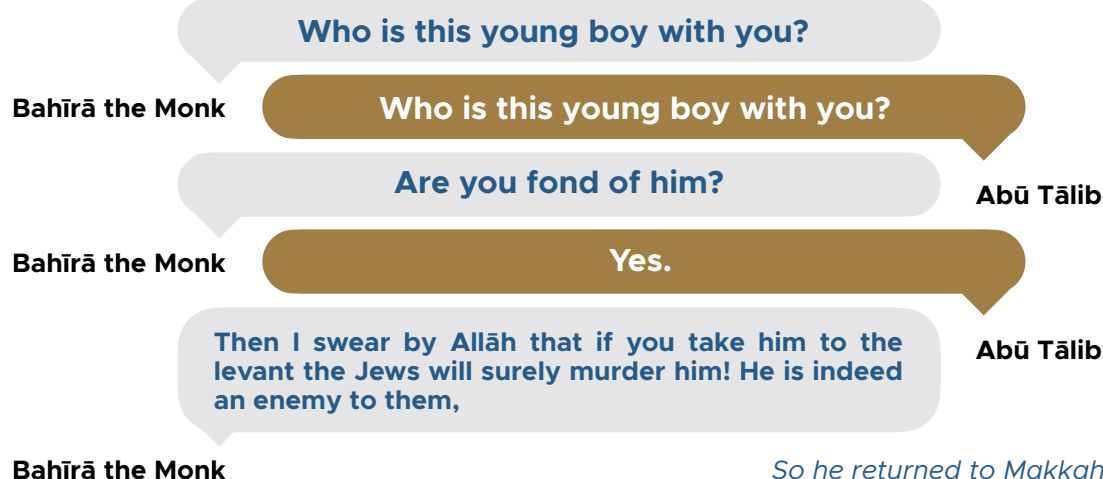
'Abd 'l-Muttalib then sent 'Abdullāh to bring some dates from Yathrib, and he passed away over there.

Āminah gave birth to the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, on Monday in the chamber of his grandfather 'Abd 'l-Muttalib. He was then breastfed by a woman from Banī Sa'd named Halimah, the daughter of Dhu'ayb, as-Sa'dī. When he grew up and walked she returned him to his mother and separated from him.

When he reached six years of age his mother died while returning from Madīnah in al-Abwā', leading him to be orphaned in the chamber of his grandfather 'Abd 'l-Muttalib.

When he reached eight years, two months, and ten days 'Abd 'l-Muttalib, his grandfather, passed away. He was then taken under the care of Abū Tālib, the son of 'Abd 'l-Muttalib, who was 'Abdullāh's full brother.

When he reached twelve years, two months, and ten days, Abū Tālib traveled with him towards the levant on trade. There, they came upon Taymā' and a rabbi from the jews of Taymā', known as Bahīrā the Monk, spotted him.



So he returned to Makkah.

The Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, [then] matured. When he reached twenty five years, two months, and ten days he proposed to marry Khadījah. Abū Tālib attended along with Banū Hāshim and the chieftains of the rest of Mudar. Abū Tālib rose to deliver a speech, wherein he said:

All praise is to Allāh, the One who produced us from the descendants of Ibrāhīm, the offspring of Ismā‘īl, the progeny of Ma‘ad, and the heirs of Mudar. [The One] who has made us custodians of His house and the keepers of His sanctuary, provided us a pilgrimaged house and a secure sanctuary, and has appointed us as the rulers of the people. To follow, then indeed this nephew of mine, Muhammad, the son of ‘Abdullāh, is not weighed against any man except that he would outweigh him. Even if he is deficient in wealth, then wealth is a receding shadow and a fleeting matter. Muhammad is someone whose relations you all are aware of, and he has proposed to Khadījah, the daughter of Khuwaylid, and he has given her a dowry which is, sooner or later, from my money, and he will, and I swear by Allāh, have an amazing account and a lofty status.

So he married her and she remained with him for fifteen years before the revelation, and passed away when the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, was forty nine years and eight months old.

As for his children from her, then there are six of them:

● **Al Qasim | القاسم بن محمد**

His teknonym comes from him

● **At-Tāhir | الطاهر بن محمد**

It is said his name is ‘Abdullāh

● **Fatimah | فاطمة بنت محمد**

Who was the youngest of his children

● **Zaynab | زينب بنت محمد**

● **Ruqayyah | رقية بنت محمد**

● **Umm Kulthum | أم كلثوم بنت محمد**

As for his son Ibrāhīm, then he was born to Māriyyah. The three young boys passed away while they were still being breastfed; however, it is said that his son al-Qāsim reached [the age] where he could ride an animal and travel on an excellent riding beast.

As for his daughters, then ‘Aliyy married Faṭimah, Abu ‘l-‘Ās, the son of ar-Rabī married Zaynab, and ‘Uthmān married Umm Kulthūm, who passed away, leading the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, to marry off Ruqayyah to him.

Ruqayyah came criticizing ‘Uthmān, so the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, responded: **“I dislike for a woman to excessively complain about her husband, leave to your house.”** So these are his children.

As for his wives, then **he didn’t marry until Khadījah passed away**. His wives after Khadījah were:

- **Sawdah, the daughter of Zam‘ah | سودة بنت زمعة**
Before him she was with Sakrān, the son of ‘Amr.
- **‘Ā’ishah, the daughter of Abī Bakr aṣ-Ṣiddīq | عائشة بنت أبي بكر**
He married her when she was six years old and consummated the marriage when she was nine. The Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, passed away while ‘Ā’ishah was eighteen years old.
- **Ḥafṣah, the daughter of ‘Umar, the son of al-Khaṭṭāb | حفصة بنت عمر**
- **Zaynab, the daughter of Khuzaymah al-Hilāliyyah | زينب بنت خزيمة**
Known as the mother of the destitute
- **Umm Habībah, the daughter of Abī Sufyān | أم حبيبة بنت أبي سفيان**
The Negus proposed to her on his behalf and gave her four hundred dīnars as dowry.
- **Hind, the daughter of Abī Umayyah | هند ابنت أبي أمية**
Also known as Umm Salamah
- **Zaynab, the daughter of Jahsh | زينب بنت جحش**
Also known as Umm ‘I-Hakam
- **Juwayriyyah, the daughter of al-Ḥarith, al-Khuzā’iyyah | جويرة بنت الحارث**
- **Ṣafiyyah, the daughter of Huyay | صفية بنت حيي**
- **Maymūnah, the daughter of al-Ḥārith, al-Hilāliyyah | ميمونة بنت الحارث ألهلالية**

Zaynab, the daughter of Khuzaymah passed away before him, and he passed away before these nine.

He had also married Asmā’, the daughter of Ka’b, al-Jawniyyah, but didn’t consummate the marriage before divorcing her. He also married ‘Amrah, the daughter of Yazīd, one of the women of Banī Kilāb from Banī ‘I-Wahīd, and divorced her before consummating the marriage with her. He [also] married a woman from Ghifār, but when she removed her garments he saw white upon her so he said to her: “Return to your family.” He also married another Tamīmī woman, but while he consummated his marriage with her she said: “Indeed I seek Allāh’s protection from you,” so he responded: “Allāh has prevented the one who sought His protection, return to your family.” It is also said that the name of the woman who offered herself to the Prophet, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, was Umm Sharīk.

As for his paternal uncles and aunts, then ‘Abd ‘I-Muttalib had **ten sons**:

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1 Al Harith
<i>His teknonym comes from him</i> | 6 Abu Lahab |
| 2 Az Zubayr | 7 Al Abbas |
| 3 Hajl | 8 Hamzah |
| 4 Dirar | 9 Abu Talib |
| 5 Al Muqawwim | 10 ‘Abdullah |

Thus, he had ten uncles, and al-‘Abbās was the youngest of them.

Abū Dāwūd Sulaymān, the son of Zayd, told us that Muhammad, the son of Mājah, told us that Naṣr, the son of ‘Aliyy, informed us that ‘Abdullāh, the son of Dāwūd, informed us from ‘Aliyy, the son of Sālih, that he said: “**‘Abd ‘I-Muttalib had ten sons, every one of them ate a four-year old camel.**”

He had **six** paternal **aunts**:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Umaymah أميمة بنت عبد المطلب | 4 Umm Hakim أم حكيم عبد المطلب
<i>Who is also known as al-Bayda</i> |
| 2 ‘Atikah عاتكة بنت عبد المطلب | 5 Barrah برة بنت عبد المطلب |
| 3 Safiyyah صفية بنت عبد المطلب | 6 Arwa أروى بنت عبد المطلب |

[all] daughters of ‘Abd ‘I-Muttalib.

The ‘Ātikahs who birthed him include:

- *‘Ātikah, the daughter of Hilāl, from Banī Sulaym, she’s the mother of ‘Abd Manāf, the son of Quṣay.*
- *‘Ātikah, the daughter of Murrah, the son of Hilāl, she’s the mother of Hāshim, the son of ‘Abd Manāf.*
- *‘Ātikah, the daughter of al-Awqaṣ, the son of Murrah, the son of Hilāl, she’s the mother Wahb, the son of ‘Abd Manāf, Āminah’s father.*

The Fatimahs who birthed him include:

- *Fatimah, the daughter of Sa’d, the mother of Qusay.*

- *Fatimah, the daughter of Sa'd, the mother of Qusay.*
- *Fatimah, the daughter of 'Amr, the son of Jarwal, the son of Mālik, the mother of Asad, the son of Hāshim.*
- *Fatimah, the daughter of Asad, the son of Hāshim, the mother of 'Aliyy, the son of Abū Tālib, may Allāh be pleased with him,*
- *Her mother Fatimah, the daughter of Harim, the son of Rawāḥah.*
- *Fatimah, the daughter of the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, may Allāh be pleased with her.*

As for his freed bondsmen, then they were: Zayd, the son of Hārithah, Aslam, Abū Kabshah, Anasah, Thawbān, Shuqrān, whose name was Sālih, Yasār, Fudālah, Abū Muwayhibah, and Safīnah.

And from the women: Umm Ayman, who was his caretaker. He married her off to Zayd, the son of Hārithah, and she is the mother of Usāmah, the son of Zayd. [As well as] Salmā, Radwā, Māriyyah, and Rayḥānah.

His helpers from the freemen included: Anas, the son of Mālik, Hind, and Asmā', the two sons of Hārithah, both al-Aslamī.

When the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, reached thirty five years of age he witnessed the building of the Ka'bah, and the Quraysh were pleased with his arbitration regarding it.

When he reached forty years and a day Allāh, the Mighty and Majestic, sent him to all of mankind as a bringer of glad tidings and warner. So he announced by the command of Allāh, conveyed the message, and advised the nation. This caused the people to despise him, leading them to confine him and his family to the valley. The confinement happened when the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, was forty nine years old, that is when he left it.

When he reached forty nine years, eight months, and eleven days his paternal uncle Abū Tālib passed away, and Khadījah, may Allāh be pleased with her, passed away three days after the death of Abū Tālib.

When he reached fifty years and three months the Jinn of Nasībīn came to him and embraced Islām.

When he reached fifty one years and nine months he was carried for a night journey from between the ZamZam and Maqām to Bayt al-Maqdis.

Eight months after his migration he made brothers between the emigrants and supporters. Nine months and ten days he consummated his marriage with ‘Ā’ishah.

A year, two months, and ten days after his migration he, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, participated in the battle of Waddān, until he reached al-Abwā’. A year, three months, and thirteen days after his migration he battled a caravan which belonged to Quraysh, containing Umayyah, the son of Khalaf. He also left in pursuit of Kurz, the son Jābir, who had raided the pastures of Madīnah twenty days after it.

A year, eight months, and seventeen days he participated in the battle of Badr, which happened seventeen nights into Ramadān. He was accompanied on that day by nearly three hundred and ten men, while the polytheists were between nine hundred and a thousand. That was the day of distinction; the day Allāh distinguished between the truth and falsehood, and it relates to His statement, the Mighty and Majestic:

1 وَلَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ بِبَدْرِ وَأَنْتُمْ أَذِلَّةٌ فَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ

“And Allāh had truly given you victory at Badr while you were a weak little force. So fear Allāh much that you may be grateful.”

Surah Al-i Imran 123

He then battled Banī Qaynuqā’, then participated in the battle of Sawīq in pursuit of Abī Sufyān, the son of Harb. He then battled Banī Sulaym at Kadr, then participated in Dhā Imr, which was the battle of Ghaṭafān, and it is also called the battle of Anmār.

Then happened the battle of Uhud in the third year. He also participated in the battle [against] Banī Nadīr, which took place at the end of two years, nine months, and ten days.

Two months and twenty days after that he participated in the battle of Dhāt ‘r-Riqā’, during which he prayed the prayer of fear. He participated in Dawmat ‘l-Jandal two months and ten days after that.

Five months and three days after that he battled Banī ‘l-Mustaliq from Khuza‘ah, which is where the people who came with the slander said what they said.

The battle of Khandaq then took place, four years, ten months, and five days having passed since the migration. Sixteen days later he battled Banī Quraydhah. Three months later he battled Banī Lihyān. He then participated in the battle of al-Ghābah, then he performed the ‘Umrah of Hudaybiyyah.

He then participated in the battle of Khaybar, six years, three months, and twenty days having passed by since his migration. He then performed the compensatory 'Umrah after six months and ten days.

He then battled [in] Makkah in and conquered it, seven years, eight months, and ten days passing since his migration. A day after that he participated in the battle of Hunayn, he then battled [in] Ta'if the same year.

Eight years, six months, and five days after his migration he participated in the battle of Tabūk. Also in this year Abū Bakr, may Allāh be pleased with him, performed Hajj with the people, and 'Aliyy, the son of Abū Tālib, may Allāh be pleased with him, recited the chapter of Barā'ah upon them.

Nine years, eleven months, and ten days after his migration the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, performed his farewell Hajj.

Ten years and two months after his migration he passed away, reaching sixty three years of age, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him.

'Aliyy, the son of Ibrāhīm, told us that Muhammad, the son of Mājah, informed him that 'Aliyy, the son of Muhammad, at-Tanāfīsī informed us that Wakī' informed us that my father and Isrā'īl informed us from Abī Ishāq 's-Sabī' that he said:

“I asked Zayd, the son of Arqam, ‘How many [battles] did the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, participate in?’

‘Nineteen, I participated in seventeen with him, and he exceeded me by two.’ he responded”

As for his close virtuous advisors, then they included: 'Aliyy, his sons, Hamzah, Ja'far, Abū Bakr, 'Umar, Abū Dharr, al-Miqdād, Salmān 'l-Farisī, Hudhayfah, Ibn Mas'ūd, 'Ammār, the son of Yāsir, and Bilāl.

Those who smote the necks of the disbelievers in front of him included: 'Aliyy, az-Zubayr, Muhammad, the son of Maslamah, 'Āsim, the son of Abī 'l-Aqlah, and al-Miqdād.

Sa'd, the son of Mu'ādh, and Dhakwān, the son of 'Abd Qays, guarded the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, on the day of Badr while he slept in the shed.

Muhammad, the son of Maslamah, al-Ansāri guarded him during Uhud. Az-Zubayr, the son of al-'Awwām, guarded him during Khandaq, and 'Abbād, the son of Bashīr, also guarded him. Sa'd, the son of al-Waqqas, also guarded him. Abū Ayyūb al-Anṣārī guarded him the night he consummated his marriage with Safiyyah, which took place in Khaybar.

When ***“O Messenger, convey that which has been revealed to you from your Lord, and if you do not, then you have not conveyed His message. And Allāh will protect you from the people. Indeed, Allāh does not guide the disbelieving people.”*** [al-Mā'idah 67] came down, he stopped [taking a] guard.

The weapons of the Messenger of Allāh's, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, included:

Dha 'l-Fiqār, which was a sword he obtained on the day of Badr. He also had a sword which he inherited from his father. Sa'd, the son of 'Ubādah, also gave him a sword called al-'Adb. From the weapons of Banī Qaynuqā' he obtained a Qalaī sword called al-Battār. As well as al-Lakhīf. He also had al-Mikhdham and ar-Rasūb. Thus, there were eight swords.

From the weapons of Banī Qaynuqā' he obtained three spears, and he also had a spear besides them called al-Mutathannī. He also had a short spear. He also had a hooked stick, a staff called al-'Urjūn, and a cane called al-Mamshūq. He also had a waist belt made from skinned hide which had three rings, a buckle, and a tip made from silver.

Among the armors he had were Dhāt 'l-Fusūl, two armors he obtained from Banī Qaynuqā', one of them called as-Su'diyyah. It is also said he had the armor of Dawūd, may peace be upon him, which he wore when he killed Jālūt.

He had a bow made from a shawhat tree called ar-Rawhā', a bow made from a shawhat tree called al-Baydā', a bow made from a nab' tree called as-Safrā', and a bow called al-Katūm. He had a quiver called al-Kāfūr.

It is said that a person gifted the Prophet, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, a shield which had the image of an eagle, so he placed his hand on it and Allāh, the Mighty and Majestic, removed that image.

He had a black rectangular banner called: al-'Uqāb, and his standard used to be white. He also used to have a helmet called as-Sabūgh.

It is said that the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, had [several] horses, among them was al-Ward, which Tamīm ad-Dārī gifted him. Among them was also adh-Dharib and as-Sakb, which was the first horse which the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, owned. He also had a horse called al-Murtajiz. He had a mule called Duldul, which was the first mule ridden in Islām. He also had a donkey called ‘Ufayr.

Among the camels he had were al-‘Adbā’ and al-Qaswā’, which used give milk and had a soft cry. He also had a hundred goats. It is said that the day he passed away he left two pieces of Hibarah cloth, an Omani lower garment, two pieces of Suhārī cloth, a Sahūlī shirt, a Yemeni cloak, a Khamīсах, a white shawl, three or four small fitted caps, and an enveloping Wars-dyed lower garment five handspans in length. On Fridays he used to wear a red cloak and tie a turban.

He used to have a pouch with a mirror, a comb made from ‘Āj, kohl eyeliner, scissors, and toothstick in it. He also used to have a container soldered with three silver solders, a pot made from stone called al-Mikhdab, a vessel made from copper, a container made from glass, a basin made from brass, and a dish.

He used to have a bed and a sheet. It is narrated that the Messenger of Allāh, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, said: **“Upon you all is this Indian incense, for indeed in it are seven cures,”** and that he said: **“The most fragrant fragrance is musk.”** He also used to incense with ‘Ūd and add camphor to it.

He also used to have, according to what is narrated, a ring made from iron threaded with silver. Its engraving was: Muhammad is the messenger of Allāh. The Negus gifted his two plain black leather socks, and he wore them, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him.

So, this is the briefest possible discussion of his birth, sending, and state of affairs, may Allāh send salutations and peace upon him, ennoble, honor, magnify, exalt [him], and gather us in his company. Āmīn, O Lord of the worlds.

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuhu,

We pray that this message reaches you
in good health and imaan.

Our notes are compiled by Team AMAU or by
external translators or have been taken from available
translations and have not been comprehensively
checked by a teacher.

If you find any errors or corrections that need
to be made, kindly inform us via our email
helpdesk@amauacademy.com

May Allah make our paths toward seeking beneficial
knowledge easy and kindle our hearts with sincerity
and gratefulness towards Him.

Jazakumullahu Khayran



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